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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977

INQUIRIES

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MAIN FEATURES

In the three months ended September 1977 there were 658,600 working days lost through industrial disputes compared with 2.0 million in the same period in 1976, and 1.1 million in the same three months in 1975.

For disputes which ended in the September quarter 1977-

- those that lasted one day or less accounted for 44 per cent of total disputes and 61 per cent of workers involved. (Table 3).
- 48 per cent of total working days lost were in disputes in which wages were the main cause. (Table 4).
- 63 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation, and these disputes accounted for 78 per cent of total workers involved and 51 per cent of working days lost. (Table 5).
- 50 per cent of workers involved and 34 per cent of working days lost were in disputes in which 3,000 or more workers were involved. (Table 6).
- disputes in which 10,000 or more working days were lost accounted for 46 per cent of total working days lost. (Table 7).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This bulletin contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0.).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2, which are based on disputes in progress during the quarter.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole, for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes - in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following

year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1976* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this bulletin.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows :

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning — protest directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such

authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts : (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

18. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications 1977* (1101.0).

Symbols and other usages

In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly) and working days lost have been rounded to the nearest hundred and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

* Less than 50, less than \$500 or less than 0.05 per cent

.. Nil

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1975 TO SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
AUSTRALIA							
1975	2,432	1,343.8	54.1	1,398.0	3,509.9	2.5	95,761
1976	2,055	2,137.3	52.6	2,189.9	3,799.2	1.7	114,552
Quarter ended --							
1975							
September	701	212.8	15.9	228.7	1,115.2	4.9	31,307
December	451	411.4	11.2	422.6	515.8	1.2	13,857
1976							
March	592	125.7	19.0	144.7	506.5	3.5	14,588
June	497	522.2	12.2	534.4	867.3	1.6	25,965
September	509	1,395.7	12.1	1,407.8	2,020.8	1.4	60,055
December	457	93.6	9.3	102.9	404.6	3.9	13,944
1977							
March	538	112.4	13.5	126.0	307.3	2.4	10,299
June	517	130.7	17.5	148.2	410.8	2.8	15,418
September	606	216.8	18.1	234.9	658.6	2.1	23,834
STATES AND TERRITORIES							
1976 --							
N.S.W.	955	929.9	12.0	941.9	1,456.5	1.6	43,426
Vic.	322	621.8	25.5	647.3	1,420.0	2.2	42,118
Qld	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	1.3	13,451
S.A.	118	129.0	1.3	130.4	151.8	1.2	4,285
W.A.	250	92.4	8.3	100.7	252.1	2.5	8,462
Tas.	43	29.7	1.2	30.9	62.2	2.0	1,793
N.T.	29	7.4	0.4	7.8	15.3	2.0	521
A.C.T.	19	13.0	0.1	13.1	15.4	1.2	496
September quarter 1977 --							
N.S.W.	356	92.0	7.5	99.5	236.7	2.1	8,703
Vic.	68	47.7	3.5	51.2	269.6	2.9	9,592
Qld	79	55.9	5.7	61.6	89.5	1.2	3,238
S.A.	22	7.3	1.2	8.5	8.5	1.0	230
W.A.	58	9.0	0.2	9.2	35.0	2.1	1,400
Tas.	10	3.3	*	3.3	15.5	3.4	540
N.T.	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	1.4	9
A.C.T.	11	1.5	..	1.5	3.4	1.8	122

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	61	1	23	..	40	4	129
	Coal mining	59	..	22	..	..	..	81
	Other mining	2	1	1	..	40	4	48
C	Manufacturing	173	33	27	9	2	2	247
	Food, beverages and tobacco	25	8	18	..	1	..	53
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	9	1	..	..	..	1	11
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	11	5	4	..	..	..	20
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	117	14	5	5	1	..	142
	Other manufacturing	9	2	..	4	..	1	16
D	Electricity, gas and water	7	3	..	1	1	..	12
E	Construction	39	10	13	3	3	2	79
F	Wholesale and retail trade	9	..	2	1	1	..	13
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	52	12	11	6	9	1	93
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11	..	3	3	1	1	21
	Railway transport; air transport	10	3	4	2	4	..	23
	Water transport	31	9	4	1	4	..	49
	Stevedoring services	22	4	1	..	1	..	28
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	9	5	3	1	3	..	21
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	2	..	..	..	1	7
I,J,K	Other industries	11	7	3	2	2	..	26
	Total	356	68	79	22	58	10	606
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	14.6	*	4.6	..	5.1	0.7	25.2
	Coal mining	14.6	..	4.2	..	..	..	18.8
	Other mining	*	*	0.4	..	5.1	0.7	6.4
C	Manufacturing	44.9	9.1	11.0	4.9	1.9	0.1	72.1
	Food, beverages and tobacco	9.0	3.8	9.6	..	0.4	..	22.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.8	0.5	..	..	..	..	1.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	13.6	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	13.8
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.1	0.6	..	..	..	1.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	18.2	4.0	0.9	4.6	1.6	..	29.3
	Other manufacturing	2.6	0.6	..	0.3	..	*	3.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.5	2.5	..	0.3	0.1	..	4.3
E	Construction	10.0	3.4	2.5	*	0.6	0.1	17.5
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1.4	..	40.2	0.1	0.2	..	41.8
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	10.4	21.8	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.2	41.2
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	5.7	..	1.3	2.4	0.6	1.2	11.7
	Railway transport; air transport	0.4	19.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	..	22.0
	Water transport	4.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	..	7.5
	Stevedoring services	3.6	2.3	0.4	..	..	..	6.3
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	1.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	12.6	1.9	..	..	..	1.2	15.7
I,J,K	Other industries	4.0	12.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	17.0
	Total	99.5	51.2	61.6	8.5	9.2	3.3	234.9

For footnotes see page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977 – continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	28.1	3.2	8.1	..	13.5	12.2	65.0
	Coal mining	27.4	..	7.5	..	..	..	34.9
	Other mining	0.7	3.2	0.6	..	13.5	12.2	30.1
C	Manufacturing	117.1	49.8	36.7	4.5	5.4	0.1	213.8
	Food, beverages and tobacco	17.0	26.5	25.4	..	0.1	..	69.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	16.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	17.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	7.7	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	8.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	4.2	1.4	6.4	..	..	..	12.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	44.3	18.2	4.9	3.2	5.3	..	75.8
	Other manufacturing	27.3	2.1	..	1.3	..	*	30.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.7	83.8	..	0.1	0.1	..	85.7
E	Construction	29.8	53.0	15.2	0.2	3.2	1.6	104.5
F	Wholesale and retail trade	3.6	..	24.9	0.1	11.0	..	39.6
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	25.0	67.1	3.6	3.6	1.7	0.5	103.5
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	15.0	5.4	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	26.1
	Railway transport; air transport	1.5	54.3	1.7	1.6	0.7	..	59.8
	Water transport	8.5	7.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	..	17.5
	Stevedoring services	7.2	6.1	0.4	..	0.1	..	13.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	..	3.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	26.3	2.8	..	..	..	1.2	30.2
I,J,K	Other industries	5.1	10.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	..	16.4
	Total	236.7	269.6	89.5	8.5	35.0	15.5	658.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	1,170	243	388	..	604	429	2,833
	Coal mining	1,139	..	362	..	..	..	1,500
	Other mining	31	243	26	..	604	429	1,333
C	Manufacturing	4,214	1,653	1,316	143	272	5	7,612
	Food, beverages and tobacco	571	822	893	..	2	..	2,296
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	564	29	..	..	..	..	593
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	298	30	..	..	..	3	331
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	158	49	220	..	..	..	428
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	1,581	656	204	98	270	..	2,809
	Other manufacturing	1,043	66	..	45	..	2	1,156
D	Electricity, gas and water	55	2,916	..	3	3	..	2,977
E	Construction	1,035	2,088	552	9	116	60	3,910
F	Wholesale and retail trade	115	..	821	2	352	..	1,291
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	844	2,261	131	70	48	17	3,442
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	500	188	21	60	24	17	882
	Railway transport; air transport	51	1,801	63	7	16	..	1,938
	Water transport	293	272	47	3	7	..	622
	Stevedoring services	248	223	14	..	3	..	489
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	44	49	33	3	4	..	133
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1,094	71	..	..	..	30	1,195
I,J,K	Other industries	176	359	30	2	4	..	573
	Total	8,703	9,592	3,238	230	1,400	540	23,834

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 1, page 4).

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977 (a)

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construc- tion	Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Up to 1 day	45	27	72	33	26	20	26	25	274	44.3
Over 1 to 2 days	19	10	26	18	12	3	14	13	115	18.6
Over 2 to 3 days	8	4	6	9	2	..	10	6	45	7.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	4	4	19	16	12	3	5	4	67	10.8
5 to less than 10 days	3	4	12	16	11	1	5	4	56	9.1
10 to less than 20 days	3	3	8	7	10	2	1	5	39	6.3
20 to less than 40 days	..	1	6	4	6	..	2	1	20	3.2
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.3
Total	82	53	149	103	79	29	64	59	618	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
Up to 1 day	10.4	3.9	18.5	28.4	10.9	4.2	8.2	59.1	143.6	61.2
Over 1 to 2 days	4.4	1.6	3.2	1.8	4.6	0.2	2.1	2.6	20.6	8.8
Over 2 to 3 days	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.1	..	9.2	19.2	35.1	14.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.7	0.3	4.9	3.5	3.3	1.7	0.6	0.7	15.6	6.6
5 to less than 10 days	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	*	0.3	0.1	5.7	2.4
10 to less than 20 days	0.4	0.5	0.8	6.3	0.5	0.5	*	0.2	9.2	3.9
20 to less than 40 days	..	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	..	0.1	*	4.9	2.1
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	*
Total	18.9	10.5	30.2	44.6	21.4	6.5	20.5	82.0	234.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
Up to 1 day	9.9	2.5	10.9	20.4	6.8	3.4	4.2	36.7	94.8	16.3
Over 1 to 2 days	7.9	2.2	5.0	3.4	8.8	0.2	3.2	4.7	35.3	6.1
Over 2 to 3 days	6.1	3.6	2.4	4.6	0.3	..	22.4	46.2	85.6	14.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.8	1.0	17.4	13.6	14.2	6.1	2.4	2.8	60.3	10.4
5 to less than 10 days	4.5	1.9	4.7	10.4	13.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	37.4	6.4
10 to less than 20 days	4.1	10.2	10.8	82.1	5.5	5.3	0.4	2.7	121.0	20.8
20 to less than 40 days	..	88.7	22.6	22.5	7.4	..	1.4	1.3	144.0	24.8
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.6	3.0	0.5
Total	35.2	110.0	73.6	156.9	56.7	15.1	37.5	96.4	581.4	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
Up to 1 day	429	106	374	719	226	115	145	1,228	3,342	16.0
Over 1 to 2 days	356	78	170	124	338	8	111	136	1,320	6.3
Over 2 to 3 days	255	153	81	165	13	..	495	1,729	2,890	13.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	112	42	705	474	583	205	87	94	2,303	11.0
5 to less than 10 days	193	73	159	355	450	3	72	12	1,316	6.3
10 to less than 20 days	167	341	364	2,443	205	206	12	80	3,819	18.3
20 to less than 40 days	..	3,759	822	856	262	..	50	45	5,794	27.7
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	61	114	0.5
Total	1,512	4,551	2,676	5,135	2,076	537	1,025	3,385	20,896	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 — see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977 (a)

Cause of dispute (b)			Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
										%
Wages	8	12	38	41	26	1	16	17	159	25.7
Hours of work	..	..	9	3	3	..	6	..	21	3.4
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	2	1	4	1	..	1	3	2	14	2.3
Managerial policy	23	30	52	37	28	7	19	14	210	34.0
Physical working conditions	30	8	27	12	14	11	12	10	124	20.1
Trade unionism	18	2	12	5	6	1	6	9	59	9.5
Other	1	..	7	4	2	8	2	7	31	5.0
Total	82	53	149	103	79	29	64	59	618	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	1.1	2.4	5.9	12.1	13.8	*	5.4	22.5	63.3	27.0
Hours of work	..	..	0.7	1.1	0.3	..	9.4	..	11.6	5.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3.9	0.1	2.5	0.7	..	*	0.3	2.7	10.3	4.4
Managerial policy	4.4	5.9	10.6	14.9	3.6	0.7	4.0	2.0	46.1	19.7
Physical working conditions	6.9	1.0	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.8	20.0	8.5
Trade unionism	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	9.2	3.9
Other	0.1	..	5.2	13.4	0.6	3.2	0.2	51.5	74.1	31.6
Total	18.9	10.5	30.2	44.6	21.4	6.5	20.5	82.0	234.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	5.0	13.7	35.5	116.7	42.9	*	13.0	51.8	278.6	47.9
Hours of work	..	..	0.9	1.8	0.1	..	14.9	..	17.7	3.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3.9	*	2.3	0.7	..	0.1	0.8	1.5	9.2	1.6
Managerial policy	8.5	94.1	23.5	26.8	6.8	5.5	6.2	3.1	174.6	30.0
Physical working conditions	14.1	1.3	4.8	3.3	4.8	6.3	1.9	4.2	40.7	7.0
Trade unionism	3.7	0.9	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.3	2.8	12.7	2.2
Other	0.1	..	4.4	7.1	0.3	2.7	0.3	33.0	47.9	8.2
Total	35.2	110.0	73.6	156.9	56.7	15.1	37.5	96.4	581.4	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 — see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) For nature of classification see page 2.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1977 (a)

Method of settlement (b)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Negotiation	12	15	27	25	22	2	9	12	124	% 20.1
Mediation	..	2	3	..	4	..	1	..	10	1.6
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1	5	6	22	5	..	9	2	50	8.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2	..	16	8	8	3	7	2	46	7.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	65	31	97	48	40	24	38	43	386	62.5
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	82	53	149	103	79	29	64	59	618	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					– '000 –					%
Negotiation	1.7	2.2	4.4	5.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	8.2	25.2	10.7
Mediation	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.5	..	0.8	0.4
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	3.4	1.4	2.7	5.5	..	2.4	*	15.5	6.6
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.2	..	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.5	3.9	0.1	9.4	4.0
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	16.6	4.8	22.1	34.6	13.3	5.4	13.1	73.7	183.5	78.2
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18.9	10.5	30.2	44.6	21.4	6.5	20.5	82.0	234.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					– '000 –					%
Negotiation	3.7	12.5	30.0	29.4	4.8	0.6	3.0	20.0	104.1	17.9
Mediation	..	0.5	0.3	..	1.0	..	2.0	..	3.8	0.6
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	91.5	1.6	9.4	19.7	..	8.9	1.4	132.7	22.8
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1.1	..	14.2	9.8	6.4	5.4	8.7	1.0	46.5	8.0
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	29.7	5.5	27.5	108.4	25.0	9.1	14.9	73.7	293.8	50.5
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	35.2	110.0	73.6	156.9	56.7	15.1	37.5	96.4	581.4	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 – see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) For nature of classification see page 3.

TABLE 6. ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, (a)

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Quarter ended –		Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1977	March	185	4.7	4.2	16.5	6.9	543
		June	184	4.7	3.7	18.9	6.6	682
		September	203	5.5	2.3	27.3	4.7	994
50 and under 100	1977	March	103	7.3	6.4	18.4	7.7	631
		June	94	6.6	5.2	24.2	8.5	827
		September	138	9.9	4.2	25.0	4.3	901
100 and under 200	1977	March	87	12.2	10.8	33.6	14.1	1,089
		June	86	12.3	9.7	39.9	14.0	1,393
		September	106	14.8	6.3	41.8	7.2	1,485
200 and under 400	1977	March	62	18.3	16.1	37.8	15.8	1,368
		June	68	19.2	15.1	45.4	15.9	1,679
		September	81	22.2	9.5	58.0	10.0	2,237
400 and under 1,000	1977	March	55	36.6	32.3	90.7	38.0	3,219
		June	54	33.6	26.5	84.0	29.5	2,902
		September	56	33.0	14.1	92.7	16.0	3,273
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	March	10	14.4	12.7	25.9	10.8	735
		June	12	16.9	13.3	41.2	14.4	1,774
		September	16	22.2	9.5	40.8	7.0	1,411
2,000 and under 3,000	1977	March	1	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.2	13
		June	5	11.1	8.8	13.3	4.7	623
		September	4	9.1	3.9	101.0	17.4	4,243
3,000 and over	1977	March	3	16.9	14.9	15.5	6.5	517
		June	4	22.3	17.6	18.2	6.4	813
		September	14	117.9	50.3	194.9	33.5	6,353
Total	1977	March	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
		September	618	234.7	100.0	581.4	100.0	20,896

For footnotes see below.

TABLE 7. ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA, (a)

Total working days lost	Quarter ended –		Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1977	March	225	15.5	13.6	9.5	4.0	323
		June	219	15.4	12.1	9.3	3.3	330
		September	252	17.9	7.6	11.0	1.9	400
100 and under 500	1977	March	178	35.6	31.5	45.2	18.9	1,522
		June	181	35.1	27.7	43.8	15.4	1,596
		September	229	38.1	16.3	54.5	9.4	1,996
500 and under 1,000	1977	March	55	21.9	19.4	40.0	16.7	1,349
		June	40	20.9	16.5	28.8	10.1	1,058
		September	58	21.1	9.0	41.6	7.2	1,533
1,000 and under 2,000	1977	March	27	13.6	12.0	36.7	15.4	1,241
		June	30	17.7	13.9	41.5	14.6	1,522
		September	38	19.9	8.5	56.9	9.8	2,062
2,000 and under 5,000	1977	March	12	6.8	6.0	32.8	13.7	1,036
		June	31	25.9	20.4	88.2	31.0	3,115
		September	20	22.1	9.4	62.3	10.7	2,206
5,000 and under 10,000	1977	March	8	19.2	16.9	53.2	22.3	1,776
		June	1	2.3	1.8	5.1	1.8	264
		September	13	46.5	19.8	86.3	14.9	3,006
10,000 and over	1977	March	1	0.7	0.6	21.5	9.0	868
		June	5	9.4	7.4	68.3	24.0	2,807
		September	8	69.1	29.4	268.8	46.2	9,693
Total	1977	March	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
		September	618	234.7	100.0	581.4	100.0	20,896

(a) Quarterly figures in these tables relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 – see paragraph 2, page 1.